



2003 Consumer Confidence Report

JUNE

Water Is Top Quality

The City of Milpitas is pleased to provide our consumers with pertinent information about the quality of our drinking water. This annual water quality report tells you where our water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other information. You can be assured that the safety of your water supply has remained our top priority and we will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are providing this information to you so you can make informed choices about your water supply.

In 2002, the City's Utility Maintenance staff collected over 2,500 drinking water samples for which about 7000 tests were analyzed in State-certified laboratories. The water was tested for various constituents including turbidity, hardness, coliform bacteria, odor, color, total chlorine and pH. Milpitas is proud to report that the water provided to you meets all water quality standards of the State

Department of Health Services (DHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

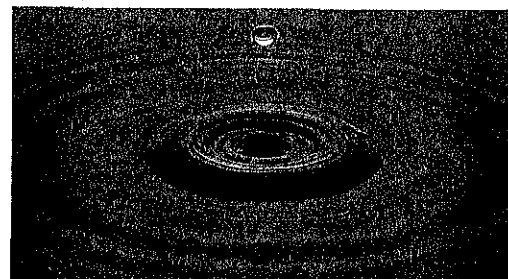
Safeguarding Water Supply and System

Milpitas has raised the level of security to protect our system against possible terrorist attack. We have coordinated with law enforcement agencies, public health officials and other water utilities to ensure safety of our water system. Routine water sampling and security monitoring are among the programs we maintain.

Water Sources

In 2002, the City supplied an average of 10.5 million gallons of water per day to approximately 15,000 homes and businesses in Milpitas for indoor and outdoor use. An additional 0.71 million gallons per day of recycled water was used for landscape irrigation primarily in the industrial areas of the City.

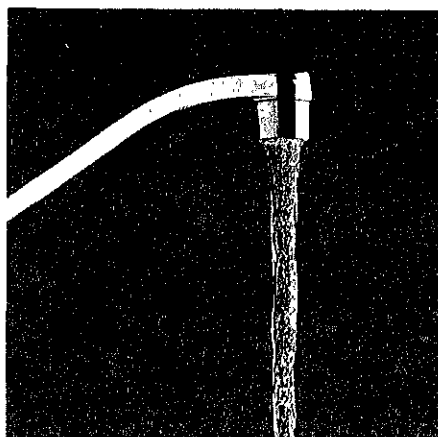
Milpitas purchases about 60 percent of its drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and 40 percent from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District). In addition, we distribute recycled water for limited



Get WET! (Water Efficient Technologies)

This program offers rebates to commercial and industrial water customers for the implementation of process and equipment changes, which reduce water usage and consequently sewer flows. Call (408) 265-2607, ext. 2951

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outdoor use. The water from SFPUC is imported from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir located in Yosemite National Park, and supplemented with Calaveras Reservoir water treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. The District's water originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin

Delta and is usually treated at the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant located in the east San Jose hills. The SFPUC and the District supplies are not blended under normal operating conditions, however, the service areas can be physically interconnected to provide emergency water supply if needed. With minor exceptions, SFPUC water is provided to residential areas of the City and the District water is distributed to industrial areas. Please refer to the Water Source Map to see the water service areas.

Emergency interties exist with Alameda County Water District to the north and San Jose Water Company to the south. The Pinewood Well, located in the southern portion of the City, is available as an emergency water supply.

The SFPUC continually monitors the Hetch Hetchy watershed weather conditions, water turbidity levels, microbial contaminants, and supply disinfectant levels. SFPUC meets all monitoring and reporting requirements to protect our watersheds, including annually updating its Hetch Hetchy watershed sanitary surveys.

The 2002 SFPUC Watershed Sanitary Survey describes the watersheds and water supply system, identifies potential sources of contamination in the watersheds, discusses the existing and recommended watershed management practices that protect water quality, and summarizes the water quality monitoring conducted. SFPUC completed a detailed drinking water source assessment in 2000 for all SFPUC watersheds. The assessment showed that SFPUC watersheds have very low levels of contaminants, and those contaminants found are associated with wildlife and to a limited extent, human recreational activity.

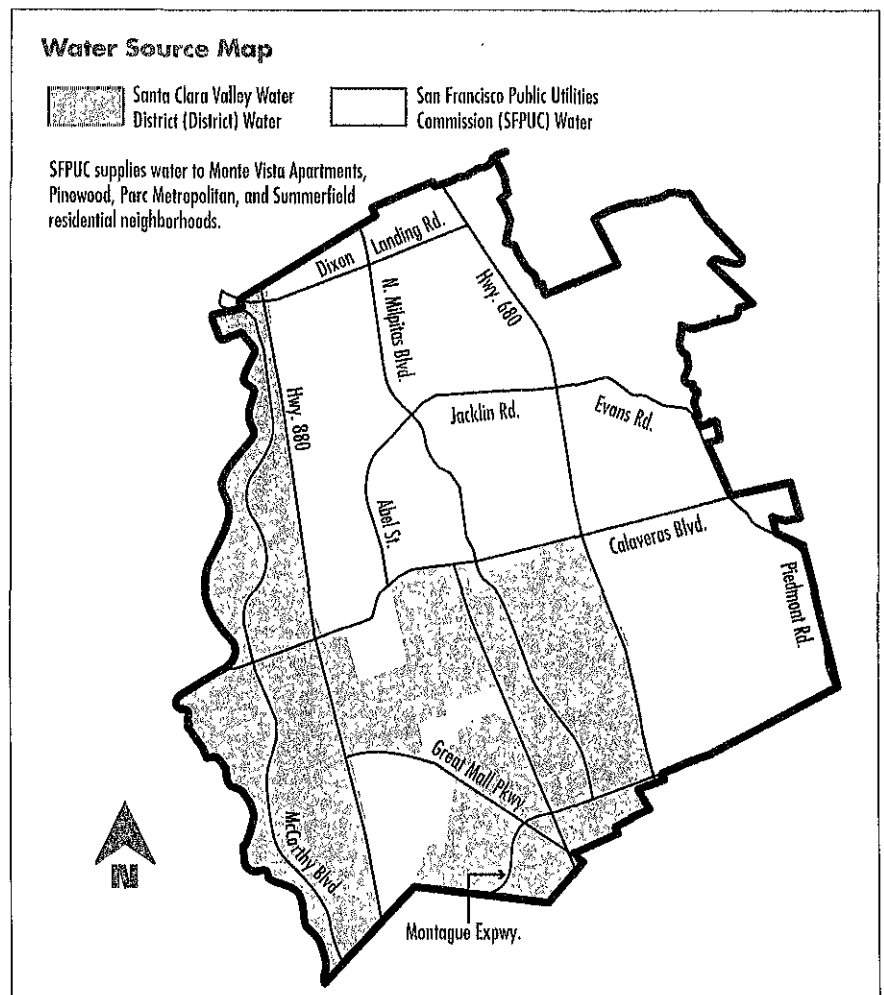
The District provides water from the South Bay Aqueduct, Del Valle Reservoir and San Luis Reservoir, as well as from local sources through Anderson and Calero Reservoirs that is treated at their water treatment plants. The District completed a vulnerability analysis in December 2003 that the DHS is currently reviewing. There are multiple

barriers for physical removal of contaminants and disinfection of the source water at the treatment plants, however, the source water is classified vulnerable due to possible contamination from such sources as agricultural drainage, urban runoff and recreational activities. The District continually monitors raw and treated water quality, and all drinking water standards are met in the treated water.

The City completed a drinking water source assessment of the Pinewood Well (emergency backup source) in January 2000. Following DHS procedures, the well is classified as vulnerable due to a nearby dry-cleaning establishment and the local sewer collection system. However, the well water is protected by clay layers which prevent contaminants from entering the water supply. No standards have been exceeded in the well water. All assessments are available for review at the City Hall, 455 E. Calaveras Blvd. To request review, please call (408) 586 3348.

Water Quality — A National Priority

The City's water supply meets all safe drinking water standards. In the last few years, considerable publicity about chemicals and organisms, such as viruses, bacteria,



and parasites, in municipal water supplies have become more prevalent. Some of these are discussed in more detail below.

What You Should Know About Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are parasitic microbes found in most surface water supplies and can pose a potential health threat. If ingested, either may produce symptoms of diarrhea, stomach cramps, upset stomach, and slight fever. Some people are more vulnerable to Cryptosporidium and Giardia than others, especially those with compromised immune systems. This year, the San Francisco Department of Public Health published a case-control study that found an increased risk of Cryptosporidiosis from drinking tap water among people with AIDS whose immune systems are compromised. A companion study found no increased risk of Cryptosporidiosis among people who were not immuno-compromised. For people with AIDS, strengthening their immune system is the first line of defense against Cryptosporidiosis.

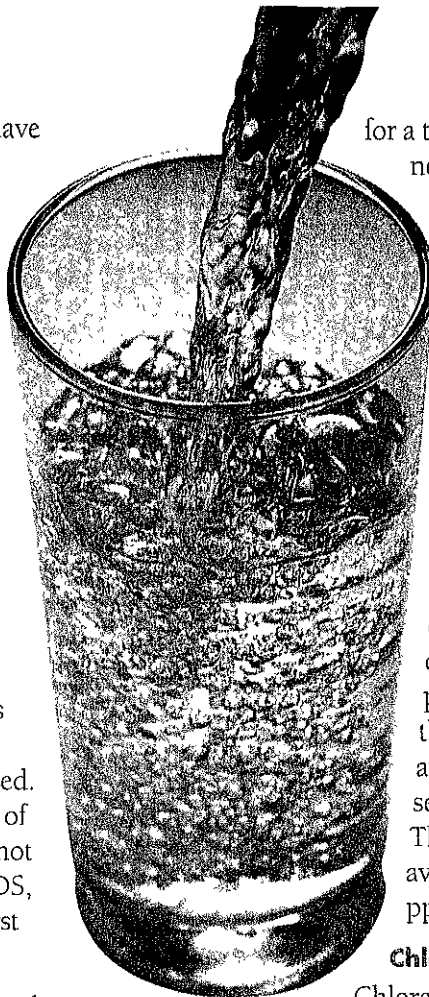
SFPUC tests regularly for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in both source and treated water supplies. Both were occasionally found at very low levels in the City of San Francisco's treated water in 2002. The SFPUC advises those with compromised immune systems to seek advice about drinking tap water from their health care providers.

The District also tests for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in both raw source and treated water supplies on a monthly basis. In 2002 *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* were detected at low levels in the untreated water, but not in District's treated water.

Trihalomethanes (THM)

THMs are a byproduct of the water treatment process. They are formed when natural organic material, such as the decaying vegetation commonly found in lakes and reservoirs, reacts with chlorine used to disinfect the water. This reaction produces "disinfection by-products," the most common of which are THMs.

As part of the new regulation governing disinfection byproducts, the USEPA has developed a new drinking water standard for a group of five haloacetic acids (HAA5) and lowered the current standard for a group of four THMs. Currently, while operating under optimum conditions, the SFPUC, which supplies about 60% of our water, may not be able to consistently meet the revised THM standard. Under the new regulation, USEPA allows



for a two-year extension to comply with the new standard if capital improvements are necessary to meet the new standard. To address this, the SFPUC has embarked on a project to build new chloramination facilities that will be operational in Fall 2003. The City of Milpitas applied for and received a two-year extension. Under the extension, the City will still have to meet all of the monitoring requirements and notify the public if the state standard for THM is exceeded. In addition, SFPUC must meet the deadlines in an USEPA-developed construction compliance schedule. At present, the City complies with both the revised THM standard of 80 ppb, and the extended standard of 100 ppb set by the USEPA for a two-year period. The City's system-wide running annual average ranged from 70.5 ppb to 76.5 ppb in 2002.

Chloramine Conversion

Chloramine, which is a compound of chlorine, is a proven disinfectant method used by major drinking water utilities throughout the United States. Chloramine lasts longer in water to provide more protection against pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and produces lower levels of disinfection byproducts. Milpitas has been receiving chloraminated water in areas served by District water since 1993. SFPUC is planning to convert to chloramination in late 2003. The resulting chloramination will reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts, provide increased protection from bacterial contamination, and may improve taste and odor. Although the use of chloramine will improve water quality, some water customers will need to take special precautions. Chloramine, like chlorine, is toxic to pet fish. It also has the potential to render kidney dialysis machines ineffective. Therefore, these special users will need to remove the chlorine and ammonia from the water prior to use. Notices regarding the change were mailed to affected City customers in January 2003. Another round of notices will be mailed in Summer/Fall of 2003.

Fluoridation

With the passage of State Assembly Bill 733 in late 1995 requiring fluoridation, consumers have asked when fluoridation will begin. Optimal amounts of fluoride help reduce tooth cavities. An environmental review for the SFPUC System-Wide Fluoridation Project was finalized

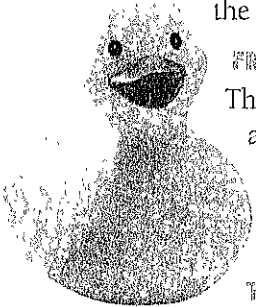
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Use Water Wisely... It's a Way of Life!

Conserving water preserves our precious environment and provides cost savings in your home and business.

Water Conservation Programs

The City has several programs to assist consumers in saving water and becoming more aware of how to protect the environment:



FREE Water-Saving Devices for Your Home

The City provides FREE low flow showerheads and kitchen/bathroom faucet aerators that help decrease the amount of wastewater. These items can be picked up at City Hall, or mailed upon request by calling (408) 586-2605.

Toilet Replacement and Distribution Programs

Your toilet is the largest water-guzzling appliance in your home because it consumes 30% of the total water used indoors. A leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons per day and that means water and money going down the drain! Test for leaks by putting ten drops of food coloring in the toilet tank. Wait 15 minutes and if the colored water shows up in the toilet bowl, the tank is leaking. Don't flush your savings down the toilet! For information on toilet distribution, please call (408) 586-3348.

Washer Rebate Program

ENERGY STAR® qualified clothes washers are eligible for \$150 rebate sponsored by the District and the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant. For information call (408) 265 2607 (ext.2554).

Give Your Home A Check Up!

The FREE Water Wise House Call will help you learn how to efficiently manage your water use, both indoors and out. Trained surveyors will come to a resident's home and check toilets for leaks, offer water-wise landscaping tips, install free showerheads and faucet aerators, check irrigation system efficiency, and review past water use patterns and show you how to read your water meter. Get started today! Call ConserVision at (800) 548-1882 to arrange an appointment.

Better Landscape Management

The Santa Clara Valley Water District offers FREE landscape evaluations to help businesses better manage their water use. The Irrigation Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) offers FREE landscape evaluations to help businesses better manage their water use. Studies show potential savings of up to \$1,200 per acre of landscape. Call at (408) 265-2607 ext. 2257.

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in February 2002. This new facility, anticipated to become operational in 2004, will result in all SFPUC water being fluoridated. A public information program will be conducted to provide the public additional details about the change.

Hydrant and Water Main Flushing

You may have noticed City crews flushing fire hydrants in your neighborhood. Although it may appear to waste water, flushing is part of a routine maintenance program necessary to remove sediment from lines and keep the entire distribution system refreshed. City crews maintain nearly 200 miles of water lines and more than 1,600 fire hydrants throughout the City.

As a result of the flushing procedure, residents in the immediate vicinity of the work may experience temporary discoloration of their water. This discoloration consists of harmless precipitates and does not affect the safety of the water. If you experience discoloration in your water after crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, clear the water from your home pipes by running water faucets for a few minutes.

Using Recycled Water - Recycled Water

Using recycled water instead of potable water for irrigation and industrial purposes increases the availability of potable water. In the past, Santa Clara County has had to mandate water conservation measures to address shortages due to drought conditions. One of the biggest advantages of recycled water is that it remains a reliable supply even during droughts.

Recycled water from the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant undergoes an extensive

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Borrow Water Meters - Identify Conservation Opportunities

Businesses can borrow water meters from the City to determine water use and identify water conservation opportunities. The City has 30 meters available for borrowing. Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. To borrow a meter, call (408) 265-2607 ext. 2257 for more information.

For more information on water conservation visit our website at www.santaclara.gov/waterconservation.htm

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treatment process including filtration and disinfection. The recycled water is delivered to landscape irrigation and industrial process consumers in San Jose, Santa Clara and Milpitas.

Phase I of the recycled water program is complete and currently provides recycled water to over 120 customers in Milpitas. The next phase is nearing completion to provide water to some City parks, schools and industrial areas over the next year. For more information, please visit South Bay Water Recycling Program's web site at www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/sbwr/.

Lead and Copper Testing - Extra Steps to Make Water Safe for Residents

In 1991, the U.S.EPA adopted the Lead and Copper Rule requiring all cities, including Milpitas, to perform lead and copper testing. The City's public water supply system does not have detectable levels of lead or copper. However, these metals may leach into the water from home plumbing.

Results of the most recent monitoring showed that both lead and copper levels were below federal standards of 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper, although, the lead level is still slightly above the Public Health Goal level of 2 ppb (see discussion on Public Health Goals). Since the City complies with standards, DHS has waived the annual monitoring requirements. Instead, the City will monitor lead and copper every three years, with the next monitoring occurring in 2004.

Grow a Water Wise Garden

Here are some tips on how to have a water wise garden throughout the year!

- Use a hose with a shutoff valve for washing cars and watering plants.
- Turn off your sprinkler timers when rain is in the forecast. Only water early in the morning so water can soak in. Set irrigation timers to water before dawn.
- Water slowly in short, repeat cycles rather than one long application to avoid water runoff.
- Inspect your sprinkler system and repair leaks quickly.
- Choose plants (especially native plants) that are well suited to the soil, sunlight, and moisture conditions of the area. This reduces the need for fertilizers, pest control, and watering. And it saves money.
- Avoid using pesticides! Find out how to get rid of pests in your garden the safe and less-toxic way.

For more gardening tips, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.

City of Milpitas Information Request Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Milpitas, CA 95035

Daytime Phone #: _____

Please send me the following FREE items: (check all that apply)

☐ Faucet Aerator (residents only)

Circle quantity: 1 or 2

☐ Low Flow Showerheads (residents only) Circle quantity: 1 or 2

☐ Water Wise House Call Program

☐ Washer Rebate Information

☐ Residential Water Conservation Program

☐ Irrigation Technical Assistance Program (Businesses only)

☐ Water Wise and less toxic Gardening Tips

Return form to:

City of Milpitas
Utility Engineering Section
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035



Water Quality Data

None of the standards were exceeded in 2002. The table on the following page lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the 2002 calendar year. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2002. The State allows less than annual monitoring of some contaminants since concentrations of these constituents do not vary significantly from year to year.

The table also includes information on Public Health Goals (PHGs). PHGs are levels of drinking water constituents that are set by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHHA). They are developed as goals because they are purely health-based objectives and may not be technically or economically feasible to achieve. None of the risk-management factors, such as, analytical detection capability, treatment technology available, benefits and costs, are considered in setting the PHGs. Thus, the PHGs are not enforceable as are the MCLs.

Important Definitions for Understanding this Water Quality Report

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Waiver: State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

How Do Drinking Water Sources Become Polluted?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

What Else Should I Know?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on USEPA's Web site epa.gov/safewater

Reference Key

AL	Action Level
D/DBP Rule	Disinfectant/Disinfection By-product Rule
ICR	Information Collection Rule
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detectable at testing limit; below the detection limit of the test
NS	No Standard
NT	Not Tested
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l), order of magnitude equivalent to 1 minute in 2000 years
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l), order of magnitude equivalent to 1 minute in 2 years
TON	Threshold Odor Number
mmhos/cm	micromhos per centimeter
<	Less than

2002 City of Milpitas Water Quality Data (1)(2)

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	District Water ⁽³⁾ Avg.	Range	SFPUC Water ⁽⁴⁾ Avg.	Range	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological								
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁽⁵⁾	%	5 ⁽⁶⁾	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	NTU	5 ⁽⁷⁾	NA	0.07	<0.05-0.27	0.13	<0.05-0.44	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals⁽⁸⁾								
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	0.08	0.06-0.12	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	50	NA	3	2-3	<2	<2-2	Erosion of natural deposits, soil run-off
Natural Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	ND-0.1	0.2	0.1-0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	4	ND-5	ND	ND	Fertilizer in runoff, erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	ppb	80	NA	75.7	45.5-127.0	84.1	40.5-145.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁽⁵⁾	ppb	60	NA	23.3	18.5-25.7	19.8	12.8-29.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetonitriles ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	NS	NA	5.3	4.4-6.9	3	1-6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloketones /Chloropicrin ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	NS	NA	3.8	2.3-4.5	2	<0.5-7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Aldehydes ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	NS	NA	NT	NT	12	8-18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Halides ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	NS	NA	223	184-339	131	110-173	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Standards⁽⁸⁾								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	83	14-122	5	<3-7	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Color ⁽⁵⁾	Unit	15	NA	<5	<5	<5	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NA	ND	ND	<100	<100-140	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor Threshold ⁽⁵⁾	TON	3	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	NA	521	290-707	214	13-340	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	52.7	36.6-67.2	17	0.7-25	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	303	160-329	114	<5-190	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5	NA	0.29	.17-.60	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents -- No Standards								
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NA	75	57-156	86	13-120	Physical characteristic of water
Ammonia	ppm	NS	NA	0.18	0.02-0.33	NT	NT	Natural deposits, treatment
Boron	ppb	NS	NA	160	110-210	<100	<100-180	Natural deposits
Bromide	ppm	NS	NA	0.08	ND-0.12	NT	NT	Natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NS	NA	20.3	15-24	18	4-31	Natural deposits
Chlorate ⁽¹¹⁾	ppm	NS	NA	0.1	0-0.3	0.143	0.033-0.220	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NA	103	67-168	66	11-120	Physical characteristic of water
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NA	14	8-17	6	<0.5-11	Natural deposits
pH ⁽⁵⁾	Units	NS	NA	7.62	7.12-9.17	9.25	7.18-10.04	Physical characteristic of water
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NA	0.87	0.55-1.37	<0.07	<0.07	Natural deposits, anticorrosive additive
Potassium	ppm	NS	NA	2.9	1.6-4.4	0.5	<0.5-1	Natural deposits, soil runoff
Silica	ppm	NS	NA	12	6-19	5	5-6	Natural deposits, treatment
Sodium	ppm	NS	NA	61	24-79	18	3-22	Natural deposits
Total Chlorine ⁽⁵⁾	ppm	NS	NA	1.07	0.06-2.02	0.72	0.05-2.20	Treatment disinfectant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	NS	NA	2	1-3	NT	NT	Natural deposits
Vanadium	ppm	NS	NA	0.004	0.003-0.005	ND	ND	Natural deposits
Lead and Copper⁽¹²⁾	Unit	AL	PHG (MCLG)	City of Milpitas 90th Percentile		# sites found above the AL⁽¹³⁾		Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper ⁽¹⁴⁾	ppm	1.3	0.17	0.14		0		Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ⁽¹⁴⁾	ppb	15	2	4.8		1		Corrosion of household plumbing

NOTES.

- (1) Meets requirements of 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Section 116470.
- (2) All results meet State and Federal drinking water regulations
- (3) Treated water imported from District. See map on Page 2
- (4) Treated water imported from SFPUC. See map on Page 2.
- (5) City of Milpitas routine sampling within SFPUC and District service areas.

- (6) Highest % of positive samples per month.
- (7) Turbidity MCL is 5 units for unfiltered water (Hetch Hetchy) and 0.5 unit for treated surface water (Sunol Valley WTP and the District).
- (8) SFPUC data obtained from Hetch Hetchy, Calaveras, and San Antonio Reservoirs. SCVWD data obtained by computing the weighted average of Penitencia and Santa Teresa WTPs results.
- (9) The City is in compliance based on the system-wide running annual averages. The system-wide running averages for 2002 ranged from 70.5 to 76.5.

- (10) SFPUC values based on ICR data collected in 1998 at Alameda East Portal and Sunol Valley WTP. District values based on ICR data collected 1996 and 1997.
- (11) SFPUC values based on 1998 ICR data. SCVWD data obtained from 2002 monitoring
- (12) Lead and Copper monitoring conducted by the City in September 2001
- (13) A total of 38 sites were sampled. Of these, 26 were in the SFPUC area, and 12 were in the District area.
- (14) City received waiver for lead and copper, reducing the monitoring frequency from annual to triennial

City of Milpitas Postal Patron

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
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Milpitas, CA
Permit No. 4



City of Milpitas
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035

महानगराचे माहिती आहे ।
कृपया कोणतेही त्रुटी या :सका अजवाब करावे ।

他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找

他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找

Chi tiet này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhó người dịch cho quý vj.

Mahalaaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Traduzcalo ó hablé con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Visit our web site at www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov

To find out more about drinking water treatment, quality and regulations visit these home pages on the internet.

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org/

California Department of Health Services, Division of
Drinking Water and Environmental Management
www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Santa Clara Valley Water District
www.valleywater.org

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
www.sfwater.org

The City of Milpitas is a member of
American Water Works Association,
the Bay Area Water Users Association and the
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency

How Can I Get Involved?

Regular City of Milpitas Council meetings occur on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7:00 p.m. and are held in the Council Chambers of the City Hall located at 455 E. Calaveras Boulevard in Milpitas. City Council Agendas are posted prior to each meeting at City Hall and on the City's web site at www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov

At Your Service - The City of Milpitas is Here for You
At the City of Milpitas, we value our consumers and work hard to ensure their satisfaction. If you have any questions or comments about this report, please call the appropriate number below

Billing Questions (408) 586-3100
Water Conservation Hotline (408) 586-2605
Water Emergencies (408) 586-2600
Water Emergencies (408) 586-2400 (After hours)
Water Quality Questions (408) 586-3348
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791



**NO DUMPING
FLOWS TO BAY**



Be the Solution to Water Pollution

Ever wonder where that storm drain goes? Unlike your indoor plumbing, your storm drain carries water and urban pollution directly to your neighborhood creeks and eventually to the San Francisco Bay without treatment!

Here are a few simple things you can do to prevent pollution to our creeks and Bay:

- Bring B.O.P. (Batteries, Oil, Paint) to your local hazardous waste facilities! Call (408) 299-7300 to make an appointment to dispose of hazardous waste.
- Wash your car on a lawn or gravel driveway. Better yet, use a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- Keep yard wastes, dirt, and trash out of your neighborhood streets and storm drains. Sweep up leaves, dirt, and waste and place in the proper bins for recycling or garbage collection.
- Obey pooper-scooper laws! Keep pet waste away from neighborhood streets and storm drains.
- For more ways to prevent pollution into Milpitas' creeks and the Bay, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.
- Apply pesticides sparingly.



COMMUNITY ACCESS

A Newsletter of the Milpitas Unified School District

January 2004

Message from

Superintendent Karl N. Black, Ed. D.



Welcome to the second half of the 2003-04 school year.

In November, the Milpitas Unified School District Board of Education and the Milpitas City Council signed a joint resolution formalizing our close working relationship. This is nearly an unprecedented act in California. The joint resolution clearly delineates the fervent commitment by each organization to provide our children with a foundation that fosters strong minds and healthy bodies.

For a number of years the State of California has placed a heavy emphasis on state-adopted content standards and testing. In an era of stringent accountability measures, I am pleased to report that our schools continue to show improvement in student test scores. All of our schools scored well above the State average in their Academic Performance Index (API) results. Our great test scores are a direct result of the hard work, commitment, and dedication of our students, parents, support staff, and administrators.

As you are all aware, most school districts in California are facing financially hard times. Milpitas Unified School District is not immune to the current financial crisis. In the past year and a half, the district has cut nearly \$5 million from its budget. For the 2004-05 school year, another \$1 million in cuts will be made. Every dollar that is cut from our budget means fewer services and programs for our students and parents. The District will do

everything it can to keep budget cuts away from the classrooms. However, that may not be possible for all budget cuts.

For many years, the Milpitas Foundation for Education has worked diligently to provide additional financial resources and services for our students. Due to our current financial crisis, I have asked the Foundation to do even more, and once again, they have stepped up to the plate. Soon you will receive a request from the Foundation for financial support for our schools. When you do, I hope you would be generous in your support of the Milpitas Unified School District. Our students need your help.

In a further effort to raise money for our students, on Friday, March 19, 2004, at the Napredak Hall in San Jose, the District will hold a "Silent Auction, Crab Feed, and Dance." Net proceeds from this event will be equally divided amongst our schools and will be used to purchase classroom materials for our students. For tickets and information, please contact the Principal's Office at your school or my office at (408) 945-2310. Please plan to join us – this should be a fun event.

Finally, I want to again encourage all of you to get involved in your local school, as research has shown that students whose parents/guardians are actively involved in their school have higher rates of academic achievement. Kindergarten through high school years are special and critically important to students' physical, emotional, and intellectual development. By keeping informed and partnering with your local school, these years can and will be the foundation on which your children build their future.■

Message from Michael Mendizabal President, Board of Education

there are not very many cuts that can be made that will not directly affect our children in the classroom.

The State's money woes can be overcome if we all contribute to ensure that our schools continue to achieve. I am confident that we will all work together to make sure that our community and children will succeed and grow in 2004 and the future.■



On behalf of the Milpitas Unified School District Board of Education, I would like to wish everyone a Happy New Year. It is hard to believe that we are already halfway through the school year. As I visit schools throughout the district, I am continually impressed with our students and our staff. The growth and changes that our district has undergone since my oldest daughter started kindergarten seventeen years ago has been critical to our community.

With the State of California in dire financial straits, we have cut \$5 million from our District's budget over the last couple of years. With more cuts in the future, there are several productive programs that are in danger of being lost. Realistically speaking,

YOU MAY REACH US AT:

1331 East Calaveras Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035

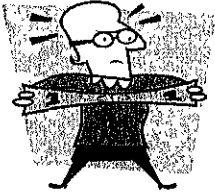
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

Visit our web site at www.musd.org E-mail: Kblack@musd.org

Telephone: (408) 945-2310 Fax: (408) 945-2421

The District Budget

Governor's Proposal for 2004-05 Education Budget



On January 9, 2004, Governor Schwarzenegger's budget proposal for 2004-05 was released. The budget proposal is dependent on the passage of *Proposition 57*, the *Economic Recovery Bond*, on March 2, 2004. The proposal is also counting on continued recovery in the California economy and getting the legislature to pass the Governor's proposal. The Legislative Analyst has already pointed out flaws in the Governor's plan and some legislators have also expressed concerns about the plan.

Highlights of the Governor's proposed plan for education include a 1.84% *Cost of Living Adjustment* (COLA) which could give the district an additional \$86.33 per *Average Daily Attendance* (ADA) above 2002-03. The 2003-04 state budget took away approximately 1.19% from school districts, so we would be seeing only slightly over a .6% increase in revenue over two years. Unfortunately the district's operating costs increased over 10% over the past two years so it will need to make further budget reductions for 2004-05.

This year's proposal also includes an adjustment for equalization. It would give districts with lower revenue limits, such as Milpitas, an amount of money to help bring them up to the state average. This could be an additional \$29.08 per ADA if it stays in the budget. In addition, it includes some additional funds for instructional materials and also proposes to move twenty-two categorical programs into the Revenue Limit. This proposal is expected to face an uphill battle.

There are funds owed to school districts that will not begin to be paid back until 2006-07. These include funds owed to education from Proposition 98, as well as mandated costs. The Milpitas Unified School District will be waiting to see what happens with the March 2, 2004 election. If the *Economic Recovery Bond* does not pass, we may see drastic changes in the Governor's budget proposal. ■

Parent Education Meetings

On December 9 and 10, 2003 the District's Pre-School Assessment Team presented *Parenting Preschool Students*, as part of MUSD's Parent Education meeting series. The audience participation programs were presented in English and Spanish at the Pre-School Assessment Center at Rose Elementary School. A Vietnamese interpreter was available to assist Vietnamese parents.

Topics covered were kindergarten readiness, social and play skills, communication development, positive discipline and limit setting. The program allowed the parents the opportunity to ask questions they might have about their pre-school age child. The parents provided excellent feedback.

Other presentations are being planned so parents are encouraged to save the following dates: **February 10, March 9, a date to be determined in April, and May 11.** All presentations will be in the morning, the second Tuesday in the month, from 10:15 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. at the Pre-School Assessment Center at Rose School, 250 Roswell Drive, Milpitas.

Contact the District's Student Services Department Office at 945-2395 or the Pre-School Assessment Center at (408) 719-5052 for further information. ■

Closing the Achievement Gap

The Educational Services Division, under the Superintendent's leadership, has developed the Milpitas Unified School District's Plan for Closing the Achievement Gap, which was presented to the Board of Education on December 9, 2003.

The plan contains background information, a definition of the achievement gap for MUSD, assessment data for 2003 upon which the definition is based, strategies to close the gap, school level goals, the plan to develop equity leaders, building alliances, and a list of resources. The plan is a "living document" which needs further and on-going work.

A district committee will be formed this spring to delve deeply into this work. ■

Recognizing MUSD Employees


The Milpitas Unified School District takes great pride in the accomplishments of its employees. Last year, the Superintendent recognized all of its newly tenured teachers and

acknowledged their hard work and efforts to become fully credentialed. At its December 9, 2003 meeting, the Board of Education recognized 25 classified staff who, last year, became permanent employees of the district. ■

Testing Schedule for Student

- ◆ **STAR Writing** – Grades 4 and 7:
March 16. March 17, 2004 (make-up exams.)
- ◆ **STAR (CST, CAT/6)** – Grade 2 to 11:
April 26 to May 18, 2004
- ◆ **CAHSEE** – Grade 10: March 16 to March 17, 2004. May 11 to May 12, 2004 (make up exams)

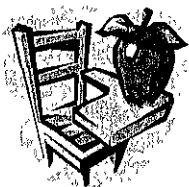
MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

 MUSD, in conjunction with the Milpitas Foundation for Education, will host an *All You Can Eat Crab Dinner, Dance, and Silent Auction on Friday, March 19 at the Napredak Hall.* Tickets will be \$35 each and will be available at all school offices and the District Office. 100% of the profits will go directly to our schools for classroom materials. If you or your company has something to donate to our event, *please contact Kathleen Morasci at (408) 945-2307*

A LOOK AT SOME OF OUR GREAT SCHOOLS

BURNETT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The Burnett community is proud of its students' commitment in helping others through various school programs. *Student Conflict Mediators* help solve conflicts among their peers; *Primary Pals* help their buddies monitor playground games; and *Primary Lunch Helpers* pass out condiments and assist younger students with their lunch. Before school, *Student Valets* meet and greet our families traveling to school by car; the *Gardening Club* tends to the beautiful plants around our school; the Flag Club raises and takes the flags down everyday; *Peer Tutors* help younger students in many academic areas; and finally, members of our *Ambassador Club* greet new students to our school and provide student translations in various languages, when needed. ■



POMEROY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Over the last few months we have been working to realize our goals for the 2003-04 school year. These include augmenting and refining our reading and math interventions, writing program, strategies to close the Achievement Gap, and providing parents with opportunities to learn alongside us through our *Parent Academy* program. We are excited about our work and are committed to serving our students and their families.

We cannot meet our goals without parental and community support; therefore, we invite you to volunteer in our classrooms, on fieldtrips, during special events, and whenever you have a moment to share. Parent participation in our PTA, School Site Council, and school community events is greatly appreciated. Class size and teacher qualifications are only half of the equation in fostering student success. Home support is the most influential factor in a child's ability to meet his/her potential, which is why we strive to build a steadfast partnership with our parents

and guardians. We welcome you to our Pomeroy family, where you will find our staff to be professional individuals who care deeply about the success of each of our students. ■



RANDALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

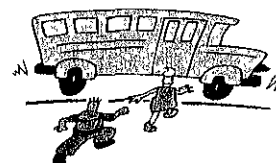
In an effort to meet both District and School goals to increase student achievement and parent involvement, Randall School hosted a *Latino Family Night Potluck* on January 22nd. Children attended with their parents, and families that attended brought a dish to share with other families. Following the dinner, parents had an opportunity to learn and discuss ways that they can assist their child in school and become active participants in the school. Additionally, many parents signed up for our new program entitled, *Latino Family Literacy Project*, a 10-week class held each Monday evening at 6:30 p.m., beginning February 2. During the *Latino Family Literacy Project*, parents will learn ways to read with their child. Each week, the families will receive a new book that is written in both English and Spanish. Families will also receive all the materials they need to create a scrapbook based on the book and their own family traditions. The presentations will be held, primarily, in Spanish with some English translation. ■

SINNOTT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sinnott School is a great place to be this year. As school began, the staff and administration were pleasantly surprised to learn that in response to huge budget cuts leading to the suspension of our after school tutoring program, Sinnott PTA decided to pick up the full tab and sponsor the program!

This unprecedented support was still a topic of great excitement when for the second time this year, the community again reached out to make a difference. During the holiday season, at a time when everyone is tightening their belts and spending carefully, parents

embraced Sinnott staff's *Make a Wish Tree* idea and bestowed classroom gifts on our teachers who wrote their classroom needs on paper ornaments and hung them on the *Make a Wish Tree*. Parents poured in our doors. Teachers were asked to make more wish ornaments, and the response was staggering as the community responded generously. ■



Rose Elementary School

Rose parents will soon have the chance to participate in innovative *Family Book* nights during which they will explore exciting themes found in books, hear from community and professional guest speakers and become authors of their own family book projects. *Family Book* nights aim to provide opportunities for families to make meaningful books that will encourage parents and children to read together and interact in reflective conversations. Since reading at home is crucial to children's academic growth, and parents are the first and closest teachers of their children, *Family Book* nights are designed to create stronger bonds between school and home. This will result in children having greater assurance and academic success at school. *Family Book* nights are scheduled on Jan. 29, Feb. 9, March 15 and April 5, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at Rose School's Multi-purpose Room. Each session will open with a compli-

Spotlight on MUSD


Tune in on local Cable Channel 15 to find out what is happening within your school district.



"Spotlight" is broadcast at 6:30 p.m., before every regularly scheduled Board meeting. The next broadcast will be on Tuesday, Feb. 10.

GREAT SCHOOLS (Continued)

mentary family meal, followed by exploration of different themes to include "Illustrating Books," "Building Communities," "Folktales," and will conclude with "Family Recipes." ■

RANCHO MIDDLE SCHOOL


Staff members of Rancho Middle School are committed to the middle school philosophy that is based on having high academic standards for students and meeting the social and emotional needs of adolescents. Students stay with the same team of teachers for the entire year. All team teachers have common preparation periods so that they can collaborate on lessons, share instructional strategies, and monitor a wide-range of assessments. Teachers also meet the individual needs of students by sharing differentiated instructional strategies and by discussing the social and emotional needs of students who have unique talents or problems.

One of the most important programs at Rancho is that every student is assigned to an advisor. During advisory periods, students learn about responsibility, how to make positive decisions and how to learn to appreciate the unique qualities of their peers. Students also have a wide range of after school activities to choose from. They may participate in after school GATE classes, become members of clubs, or participate in athletic teams.

Another important aspect of a successful middle school is parental involvement. Parents become active partners with their students when they attend annual student-led conferences and school partners when they volunteer in the school's office, in the classroom or in other school activities. We also have community volunteers working in classrooms with students. Our PTSA and Dads' Club are active partners with staff members and students. In addition, we have an active School Site Council and parent members of District committees. Finally, every winter, the staff offers parents an opportunity to attend a parents' academy. ■

CALAVERAS HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

Cal Hills plays a significant role in the lives of many high school juniors and seniors in the Milpitas Unified School District.

Various programs create significant experiences for these students. It could start with the unique academic opportunities afforded them with class sizes and dedicated staff, or being a cabin leader at a YMCA elementary science camp in the Santa Cruz mountains, or going to lunch monthly with an adult mentor. The big buzz right now is the *Senior Exit Interview*.

For the first time, all Cal Hills seniors are engaged in exit interviews as part of a mandatory, semester-long Career Development Class taught by DeEtte Starr. Currently, half of the seniors are carefully preparing for their interviews (the rest of the seniors will be interviewed at the end of the second semester). The interviews create a positive first impression to see the boys dressed in shirts and ties while the girls are donned in conservative and tasteful dresses. Staff and community members conduct the interviews. In-depth questions deal with school experiences, career choices, and life goals. In the past interviewers' comments have been extremely positive. The students take the interviews seriously. Their preparation is reflected in the thoughtfulness of each answer. ■


MILPITAS HIGH SCHOOL

The *National Merit Scholarship Foundation* announced that Milpitas High School had four students who were selected as *National Merit* semi-finalists. The students selected were *Victoria Chu*, *Kevin Lai*, *Steven Ma* and *Helen Tseng*. Each of these students is now in competition to become a *National Merit* finalist. The students submitted the required school academic performance data and a list of their contributions to their community and the school. In addition, the students submitted an essay of about 500 words that described who they are and their goals and ambition. The *National Merit Scholarship Foundation* should announce the finalists in the spring. Nonetheless, Milpitas can

be very proud of these students because they are a part of the top one per cent of all students in the United States. ■

COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOL

Milpitas Community Day School (MCDS) is in full swing with students attending regularly and working very hard in recapturing units that they fell behind on. MCDS is very fortunate in being able to participate in a grant from *Nova Youth Employment* that will allow many of our students to receive job training and employment. Principal Dennis Burns was able to attend the state conference for Community Day Schools and returned with an innovative process for student motivation. ■

ADULT EDUCATION


Adult Education students continue to demonstrate strong academic achievement. A federal grant, based on the 1,772 benchmarks that adult school and jail education students have earned by demonstrating academic progress on the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System tests, has been received. These supplemental funds are used for a wide variety of things, which the adult school and jail education program could not provide on state apportionment funding alone.

Adult Education teachers have worked very hard over the past several years to revise their course outlines, curriculum, and teaching practices to ensure that their students meet the state standards. The results of these efforts are evident in our school's grant awards.

Projections for the current school year indicate that the adult students are on target for achieving an equivalent number of benchmarks for 2004-05. ■

**Milpitas Unified School District
Board of Education**

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Barbara Santos, Clerk

Marsha Grilli, Member

Carmen Montano, Member